would effer no opinion as to the mode in which the Government of France was carried on. That moster concerned only the French people. But he knew that there was a Legislative Assembly in France e ect d by universel suffrage and vote by ballot. [Lug ter.] He concluded amid much cheering by proposing the following amendment:

He concluded amid much obsering by proposing the following amendment:

"That this Hone bears with much consern that it is alreged that recent attempts upon the fife of the Emperor of the French have been certised in England, and expresses its decetation of such guilty enterprises. That this Hone is ready at all times to such in remedying any defects in the criminal as winch, after due it vertigeful are proved to exist; by it cannot but regret that her Majesty's Government, previous to inviting the Hone to amend the law of compliary at the present time, have not test their duty to make some reply in the important dispatch reserved from the French Government, detect Paris, January 20, 1811, and which has been lied before Parliament."

Mr. Barnars and Sir Grontor Grav spike in favor of the bill, and Mr. Warrotra against it.

Sir R. Paris, said he had, on a former occasion, given a silent vote. The question was one of great importance, and the special of the nubble lord its Prime Minister) was calculated to lead them astray. He thought it strange that the nubble lord, the head of the Liberaparty, should have introduced a bill which nearly all the Liberal members vited against, [No, no, from the Ministerial benches.] The speech of the nubble lord (the number for Liberal was most patrictic, and that of the hon, member for Sneiffield was eloquent, and and spirited. So long as foreign refugees ramained quite. In this country, he objected to interfering with the asslum which was given thous. But the bill with the life.

quiet in this country, he objected to interfering with the asylum which was given them. But the bill

with the asylum which was given them. But the bill was of such a character and its provisions so arabiguous, that foreigners offeralive to their own government might be molested under it. If these refugees committed a crime against this country, let the n be punished in Goo's name; but Lord Brougham and Lord Campbell had both said the law at present was sufficient; and a reward of £250 had been offered for Mr. Allsop, and Mr. Bernard had been offered for Authority and a reward of the French police. Mr. Bodkin, who attended to prosecute for the Treasury, said, that by the law of the land it was an offense to likely a foreign Emperer, and it must therefore be pur-

Bodkin, who attended to prosecute for the Treasury, said, that by the law of the land it was an offense to libela foreign Emperor, and it must therefore be punishable, to corepie to murder a foreign Emperor. Did not this show the law to be sufficient? He agreed with the noble lord, the member for the City of London, that to pass the bill would be a degradation to the House of Communs. But the bill was a sham, aithough it had been lattreduced by the noble lord at the dictation of another. He had heard with great regret the noble lord state in that House, that the assertion that England was an asylum for assassins was true. He never expected that he should have heard such language, or that the noble lord would consent to introduce such a bill undeforeign dictation. He noticed the language of flattery used by the President of the Senate to Louis Napoleon, and caused some laughter by reading addressemende by the President of the Senate to the first Napoleon, in 1896, which contained adulatory language of a most extraordinary character. He detested the crime of Orsini and Pignori, and would have joined in passing a resolution expressing deep regret at such a crime, but he could not concent to the House of Commons passing a law under dictation. Times had changed since the noble lord was a Roman citizen, and he now permitted two of his countrymen to languish in the dangeons at Naples, uncared for and unprotected. [Cheers.]

The Loper Anvocarre called back the attention of the House to the real state of the question, which was whether they were to throw out a bill that had been introduced with the assent of so large a majority. The amendment, although it had nothing to do with the bill, would be fatal to it. He denied that there was any yielding to foreign dictation; and if there was the slightest preterese for saying that it would infringe any of the liberties of the country the for one would not be there to defend it.

Mr. Gransfeen said there was a disposition to mix

there to defend it.

Mr. GLADSTONE said there was a disposition to mix

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA

THE CONSPIRACY BILL DEFEATED

Further British Triumphs in India. INTERESTING NEWS FROM CHINA.

The steamship Europa, Capt. Leitch, which salied

from Liverpeel at noon on the 20th of February, arrived here at 5 p. m. on Saturday. Among her passengure was Mohammed Pasha with his suite. The screw-steamer Kangaroo arrived out at Liverpool at noon, Feb. 17. The Europa reached the same

port at 1 p. m. on the 15th. The steamer North American was not to sail for Portland till March 3. The Kangaroo would knye, as advertised, on the 24th of February.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT. PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.
On Monday, Feb. 15, in the House of Lords, the
Duke of Cambridge announced the receipt of dispatches from Sir Colin Campbell exonerating Gen.
Windham from all blame in regard to the defeat at
Camppore, leading the gallanty of the general, and
stating that he was inclined to recommend him to a
higher and more important command.
In response to an inquiry from Lord Ellenborough,
Lord Granville said that the policy of the Government in India would be a lenient one.
In the House of Commons the adjourned debate
upon Lord Palmerston's motion for leave to bring in a
bill to amend the Government of India was resumed,
but without leading to any result.

On the 16th, the proceedings in the Lords were un-

in the Commons, to an inquiry by Mr. Griffiths. In the Commons, to an inquiry by Mr. Griffiths, whether it was the intention of Government to suggest to the French Government to suggest to the French Government the publication in the Mondeur of the letter from the French Embassador expressing the regret of the Emperor for the appearance of certain offensive addresses, Lord Paimerston depressated any course calculated to disturb the harmony subsisting between the two countries, and stated than it was not the intention of Government to pursue the course referred to in the inquiry, which would be high-ly improper and excessively about.

improper and excessively absurd.

Lord Palmerston announced that Walts, one of the

Lord Falmeraton announced that Waits, one of the English Englisers of the scenmer Cagliars, had been delivered over to the British Consul, and placed in the British Hospital at Naples.

Air. Bailbe, in moving for the production of certain papers, called attention to the causes which have led be the rebellion in India, which he attributed mainly to the annexation of Oude. A lengthy debate, in wolving a review of the general policy of annexation and an attack and defense of Lord Dainousie's administration emued. In the course of the debate Gen. Thompson brought down some indignation upon his head by questioning the truth of some of the charges against the Sepoys, and characterizing the slaughter of against the Sepoys, and characterizing the slaught of of the native princes of Delhi as the foulest murders on

roord.

On the 17th the Lords were not in seasion.

In the House of Commons, after some debate, the bill to abolish Church rates was erdered to a second reading by a vote of 213 to 160. This result was against the Government, who objected to the total abolision of the rates, and promised a compromise bill. On the 18th, in the House of Lords, it was incidentally stated by Lord Panmure that the land forces for the present year had been fixed at 139,000, exclusive of those serving in India; that recrnits for the line were being obtained at the rate of 8,000 a month; and that the estimates included sufficient for the emand that the estimates included sufficient for the em-bodiment of 10,000 militia, which he thought sufficient for any sudden emergency that might arise. Lord Brougham's bill for amending the Bankruptcy

Lord Brongham's bill for amending the Bankruptcy and Issolvency laws, was read a first time. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston stated that Gen. Windham had been completely exonerated from all blame in connection with the recent disaster at Cawapore, and that inquiries were going on into the conduct of other parties supposed to be blameable. The acjourned debate upon the Government of India hill was resumed. Mr. Disraeli, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Col. Sykes and others, opposing any change at present, and Lord John Russell, Sir C. Wood and Lord Palmerston defending the proposed measure. Upon a decision, leave was given to bring in the bill by a vote of 318 to 173.

On Friday the 19th, nothing of moment transpired in the House of Lords.

On Friday the 19th, nothing of moment transpiced in the House of Lords.

In the Commons the Government were defeated on the Conspiracy-te-Murder bill. A detailed report of the debates will be found below.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 18th of February and passed off very favorably. The report of the Directors was received and unanimously adopted, and the gentlemen proposed therein as the adopted, and the gentlemen proposed therein as the hotorary Directors of the Company in America were duly ratified as such. The following, among other resolutions, were proposed, and carried with una-

resolutions, were proposed, a sit is expedient that a further "Resolved, That, inasmuch as it is expedient that a further bright of cable be at once ordered, the capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 3,750 new shares, of 4,250 each; and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to dispose of the Directors be applied at a price not less than par, under the powers of the Company's act, to such persons and at such times as may appear to the Directors to be expedient for the interest of the Company.

the powers of the Company's act, to such persons and at such thines as may appear to the Directors to be expedient for the interest of the Company.

"Resolved, That the Directors be and they are acreby empowered to make an arrangement with the projectors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company for critingulating the rights and privileges of the projectors under their previous agreement with the Company (dated October 29, 1816), by a commuted payment in shares; the entire compensation not to exceed the sim of 275,000, and the chares not to be sold, assigned, or transferred in any way until after the laying down of the cable.

"Resolved, That, for the purposes of the previous resolution, the capital of the Company be further in reased, by the creation and issue of 3,750 shares, of £20 each; and the Directors be and are berely authorized to apply so many of the shares as may be necessary to satisfy the arrangement with the projectors under the terms of the foregoing resolutions.

"Resolved, That the warm and hearty thanks of this Company be tendered to Mr. Cyns W. Field of New York, for the great personal tissue which he acvent dispayed and exerted to the utmost in the advancement of the surfaces, complaining of the large amount of compensation to be paid to the prounders of the enterprise, and argues that projectors generally ought to be encouraged and most liberally rewarded. It says:

"Whit regard to the most active spent in the enterprise, Mr. Cyns W. Field there can apparently be little doubt of the extensive nature of his services. It is believed he has devoted his time and usens for some years to be undertaking to the enterprise of this kind to an making of any reward for the spirit which induces arisent minds to hildre such undertaking, are not to be repaid by the stinute allowances that would be granted to a new order form. Moreover, it is the business of a projector, as of every other dealer, to set for his wares a much as not not her possible private basiness; and sarrifers of this kind, to an inthing of any The trial of the Birectors and Managers of the Royal

The trial of the Bench, the English journals refrained from making any commenced on the 18th of February.

The trial of the ship of the Europa. In checking the proceedings, the february in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Campbell and a special Jury. A great array of legal talent was engaged in conducting the proceedings, which were continued from day to day up to the departure of the Europa. In checking the proceedings, which were continued from day to day up to the departure of the Europa. In checking to a request from the Hench, the English journals refrained from making any comment during the progres of the trial, but reported the evidence at length.

The trial of Father Conway, on a charge of resorting to religious intimidation, during the late election in Mayo, commenced at Dublin on the 16th of February. Numerous meetings had been held, in London and chewhere, against Lord Palmerston's bill in regard to conspiracy to murder, and a demonstration against it was to take place in Hyde Park, London, on Sunday, the 21st of February.

A French refugee named Samon Bernard had been arrested by the London Police, charged with being an accomplise in the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French. At the preliminary examination of the prisoner, sufficiently conclusive evidence

tion of the prisoner, sufficiently conclusive evidence was produced to warrant his being remanded for trial

was produced to warrant his being remanded for trial under the existing laws of England.

The returns of the British Board of Trade for the mouth of December show a falling off in the value of exports of £2,837,185, as compared with the corres-positing period in 1856. The reduction was chiefly in Manchester goods.

anchester goods.

The election at Limerick, which threatened to be

friendly advice in reply? [Cheers and laughter.] He would probably have told him that the best way to avoid assassination was by governing his people better. The right honorable gentleman then referred to the dispatch of the Earl of Charcaden to the English Embassador at Naples, suggesting that for the peace and security of Europe the King of Naples should alter his domestic policy. This dispatch was directed to be read to the King of Naples, and his Majesty's reply was, that he could not after his domestic policy at the request of a fereign power. [Great cheering.] He also directed his minister to reply to the same effect at greater length. Surely the noble flord could have followed this example, and have dispatched a dignified reply to Count Walewski's dispatch. The question now before the House was one between the country and the Ministers. It was their duty to see that the servants of the country did their duty. He believed that the manner in which this dispatch had been treated by the Government tended to produce ill feeling between the two countries; and he therefore felt it his duty to bring forward his resolution. He The election at Limerick, which threatened to be productive of a serious riot, passed off with comparative quiet, and resulted in the return of Major Gavin, the Anti-Ministerial candidate.

The farewell banquet given to Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, was a brilliant affair, and was attended by a large array of eminent men.

A letter from Turin reports that Capt. Dunham of the American bark Adriatic, which lately escaped from the French authorities of Marseilles, had sold his vessel either to the Russian Government or a Russian firm, and was making his way to England.

DEFEAT OF THE CONSPIRACY BILL.

move the potion that it was an Alien bill. It was nothing of the sort. It gave to the Government no arbitrary powers, and was quite as applicable to British subjects as to foreigners. He would adont that the late attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French had angested to the Government to look into the state of the law, and they found that the crime was reached with no higher penalty than the surplest hind of conspiracy. It was therefore, thought that the English law was too lenient with respect to that the English law was too lement with respect to this crime, especially as the law in Ireland, passed in most troublous times, visited it with the highest pen-alty. It was thought desirable to take a medium course. The bull was a general one, and it placed this crime, especially as the law in Ireland, passed in most troublous times, visited it with the highest penalty. It was thought desirable to take a medium course. The bull was a general one, and it placed alone, as they ought to be, on the same forting as her Majesty's native-born subjects. The bull gave the Executive no power of expulsion, and would not interfere with the privilegrach hospitality or secure asylum to long as the laws were obeyed. The penalties must be awarded by a court of justice, upon proof given at a trial over which the Executive would not have the dightest control. It was therefore usfair to stignatize the bill as an Alien bull. Unfortunately, it could not now be said that the crime was unknown in this country; for he was afraid it would transpire, from proceedings which were being conducted elsewhere, that Englishmen had taken a part in the late attempt on the Emperor of the French. With respect to the answer to the dispatch, that dispatch was delivered by Count Persigny personally to Lard Clarendor, who repeated to him the opinions which had over and over again been stated as the views of the Government and the feelings of the country on the question. This explanation obviated the necessary to tell the French Government what they intended to do, for, of course, they intended to do what they thought most consistent with the advantage and honor of the country. The French Government was the only parry entitled to complain of this; but it had not the sughtest notion of doing so. Beades, it was not the sughtest notion of the Government to communicate to a foreign Government what tintended to propose to Parliament on a matter of domestic legislation. Now that time had been given to consider them, the provisions of the bilt would be found to be such as he had stated, and he trusted the House would agree to pass it.

Mr. Million Ginson and French and in the winds there apprehensions respecting the bill. But with recard to certain conversations between the Government and the Minister of France

to provoke an angry controversy between the Parliament of England and the French nation. He valued the French allance highly; and, if he attered a single word of attack against it, he should be violating his own convictions. He was not an admirer of the spirited policy of the noble lord at the head of the Government; but he had always consoled himself with the satisfaction that, notwithstanding the quarrels of the boble lord in various parts of the world, he would never endanger the friendly relations of the country with Frenchmen, on which the peace and presperity of Europe and the world depended. He wished to explain the Parliamentary position of his amendment. It might be said that it was not a direct attack on the bill. His object was rather to invite an expression of cpinion from the House which, while attack on the bill. His object was rather to invite an expression of opinion from the House which, while it would not defeat the bill, would only arrest is progress for the time, I aving it open to any one to again proceed with it. his opinions were adveced to the bill. But now all might with perfect consistency state their opinions of the conduct of Government in the negotiations with respect to this affair, and whether a improvement and approximately adjusted as that laid on the table ourch.

the bill. But now all might with perfect consistency state their opinions of the conduct of Government in the negotiations with respect to this affair, and whether so important a dispatch as that laid on the table ought not to have received an answer, which could also have been placed on record together with it. He should have much preferred to have brought on his motion as a sale stantive resolution; but, as an individual member, he could not control the forms and times of the House so as to bring it in that form in time to elicit the opinion of the House on the terms of the motion before the passing of the bill. He could not anticipate any objection to the sentiment expressed in it, for throughout the length and breadth of the land the attempt on the Emperor of the French was viewed with universal detestation. (Cheere, Again, he agreed that if the laws were detective, they ought to amend them, even if certain parties had mismanged the proceedings, or representations were made from abroad. But they ought not to proceed without due investigation; for conspiracy was a charge which included the dove with the hawk, and the House ough to be very careful est it introduced an innovation dangerous and oppressive to the liberty of the subject. He should have preferred that the Statute-Law Commissionshould have taken up the subject, rather than that any crude notions of his or of other persons should be hastily passed into law. In 1856 the attention of that Commission had been directed to the subject, and to Ireland; and in their Consolidation bill the Commissioners had deliberately omitted to amend, for in this very case of conspiracy they had proposed changes. He could not say the law was what it ought to be; but, with reference to the late attempt, it was quite sufficient to punish all persons engaging in it, or aiding and instigating others to it. Warrants had been bened against Mr. Thomas Allsop and others; and, as he believed, there was more chance of punishing them under the law as it stood than there would be un there to defend it.

Mr. Granstens said there was a disposition to mix two discussions, which could not without great mischief be confused. It was proposed to alier under an aspect of memore a provision of criminal law intimately affecting the rights of every individual, [Hearnhear.] He could not agree that the alteration of the law was in itself a light one: but how was he to evade the responsibility which develved on him, without any statement of high legal authority, especially as the bill was recommended not upon legal or social grounds, but for purely political reasons. The hon, member for Norfolk (Mr. Bentinck) said they were called on to, consider whether a trumpery diplomatic correspondence was complete or not. But by diplomatic correspondences was mad peace were made, and the credit or discredit of nations was incurred. It might be mixed up with chicane, but diplomacy was one of the triumphs of civilization, which brought in reason to bear when the sword failed. But surely when the credit and honor of the country were at stake it was right for the Houffe of Commots to exercise its vigilance. He would not advert to the erroneous ideas entertained of our laws or customs in France; but the dispatch of Count Walcowski contained allegations most offensive and most untrue. He expressly said that the doctrine of assassination was presented openly. Was this true? Was any one conscious of it? Why was such conduct not corrected, for the law was sofficient to correct? If this had been the case, those who ought to have appended to the Government to put it down had tolerated it. Such allegations demanded notice and an answer, if national honor was not a abam and a name. [Cheers.] It was the portunity of the law as it stood was sufficient. What was the cornected of the said without having gone through the decent forms of a legal inquiry, without knowing how far the law as it stood was sufficient. What was the cornected. No answer was made to this dispatch, which was presented to the House in this dispatch, which was knowing how far the law as it stood was sufficient. What was the consequence! No answer was made to this dispatch, which was presented to the House in connection with the bill. Therefore, in effect, the bill was to be the answer. The bill of the noble lord would be wholly inoperative in securing the detection of the offerder, and if the House legislated upon the dispatch now lying on the table, they would lay themselves open to further and more insulting demands. We talked of progress and freedom, and he believed that we were advancing; but he would be a sanguine observer who might have watched the events of Europe for the last ten years without perceiving that though their subsequent proceedings? [Hear, hear.] In the first speech of the noble lord there was not a word of first speech of the noble lord there was not a word of this intention to remedy the alleged defect in the criminal law. It was a second thought. In the third paragraph of his amendment he expressed his regret that Government had not replied dignifiedly and courteously, and had not defended and placed on record the great principles of the right of asylum. He believed great misapprehension existed throughout Europe as to our right in respect to asylum. Count Walewish had asked, in his dispatch, whether it was right in England to shelter assassing who had placed themselves without the pale of humanity! If no answer was returned, it was an admission, by our silence, that, with our eyes open, we sheltered assas-

excited. He called the attention of the noble lord to
the course he often took of and log friendly communications to other countries in relation to their internal
policy. No one had had more experience of such
intercourse, and he would ask whether he found
that nations to whom he offered friendly advances off
not deem it than duty to reply! (Cheers.) He would
mention Naples. He once read of some aristocratic
person suggesting the assassination of the King of
Naples. If the King of Naples had complained to
the noble lord, would he not have offered him some
friendly advice in reply? [Cheers and laughter.] He
would probably have told him that the best way to
avoid assassination was by coverning his people bet-

server who might have watched the events of Europe for the last ten years without perceiving that though there was a movement abroad, it was a downward and a backward movement. There were but few spots on the earth in which liberty was now sacred, and in these times, more than ever, the responsibility centered in England of preserving unimpaired the character for freedom and liberty which for centuries it had proudly enjoyed. [Loud cheers.]

The ATTORNEL-GENERAL replied, and

Mr. DISEARLI said the Attorney-General had asked with what consistency my honorable member who voted for the introduction of the bill could support the amundment of the right honorable member for Asaanswer was returned, it was an admission, by our silence, that, with our eyes open, we sheltered assaurs and favored their designs. Was that true! He agreed with the honorable member for Sheffield, that the people of England abhorred assausination as much as the people of any nation on the face of the earth. True, assausins might live in England, and we had murderers and robbers of our own, who were not deterred by our criminal laws. Was it to be said that amendment of the right honorable member for Asa-ton. He (Mr. Disraeli) confessed that he was entirely amendment of the part honorane member or Assaton. He (Mr. Disraell) confessed that he was entirely
unconscious of any inconsistency whatever. Ten days
ago the question was whether the House would not
show the sincerity of their feeling respecting France,
under the great crime which had been committed, by
consenting to the introduction of a bill. But many of
its supporters stated expressly their regret that no
answer to Count Walewski's dispatch had been dispatched. Could it be said now that they were not
justified in expressing their regret at the continued
laches of the Government? The question was not
now between the Government of England and that of
France, but one which altogether related to the conduct of the Ministry. No member of the Treasury
Beach had offered a single reason in justification of
their conduct. The dispatch of Count Walewski had
not only been read to the British Ministers, but published in the Monitour, and from these circulated in
every part of Europe. Where was the answer given
to that dispatch? Was it sufficient that an apology because individual criminals were to be found in En-gland, that our laws sheltered them and favored their gland, that our laws sheltered them and favored their designs? It was neither far nor just to the people of England that the Government should permit such charges to be brought against them without a word in reply. [Cheers.] He was sorry to see the indifference manifested by the sunbassador of this country to that principle which lay at the foundation of the rights of Englishmen, the right of asylum. He was sorry slee to see, at the Paris conference, the readiness with which Lord Clarendon gave a silent acquisecence to the resolution condemning or aiming at the liberty of the press. Not only did he say rothing in defense of the liberty of the press. lished in the survey. Where was the anapology every part of Europe. Where was the anapology that diamatch. Was it sufficient that an apology lished in the Namura, and not consider the every part of Europe. Where was the answer given to that dispatch! Was it sufficient that an applicy should be made privately between two men of the world, who perhaps merely shrugged their shoulders and said nothing? Should that be considered a sufficient answer! There was a mystification about the whole neater which no Minister of the Crown had been enabled to explain. He was told, and believed, that there activeses complained of appeared in the French newspapers day after day, and no representation was made by our Embassador at Paris, or by the Freign Secretary to the French Embassador is England. Had it been, these painful discussions would not have been needed. He believed all the difficulty had occurred from the want of spirit and the timistity of the Government; and he declared that he saw no ground for believing that by affirming the resolution of the right honerable member for Asntog, the feelings of the French people would be aroused, or that they would consider it was simed at the French nation. [Cheers.] he say rething in defense of the liberty of the pre-but he signed his name to the article attacking. The noble lord at the head of the Government, wi liberty of the press, questioned on this subject, only said in explanation, "Would you have Lord Clarendon make a scene where "Would you have Lord Clarendon make a scene where
"all was so harmonious!" [Great cheering.] It was
the same now. This colemn dispatch was not to be
answered, because an answer might lead to unpleasant
controversies. But he contended that, when it was necessary for the honer of English laws we must risk those
unpleasant consequences, or forfeit the high position in
which we were placed. [Cheers. Hear, hear] If,
as the honerable member for Buckurghamstire had
thrown out, a dignified answer had been sent, the disessaid het ween the two nations would have been more tension between the two nations would have been more temperate, and public feeling would not have been so excited. He called the attention of the noble lord to

they would consider at was sumed at the French natice. [Cheers.]

Lord Palerrayors said he joined in the right honorable gentleman's exhortation not to allow the passices of the House to be aroused by declamation devoid of argument. [Cries of "No. no."] He maintained
that it could only be considered declamation when the
right henerable gentleman the member for Ashton
ransacked old newspapers to find ground for attacking
his (Lord Palmerston's) fermer policy. By ransacking
his (Lord Palmerston's) fermer policy. By ransacking
his own policy as well. The right honorable gentleman was now the advocate of the honor of the country but it was the first time he had ever found him in
that position. The right honorable gentleman had always been found on previous occasions the advocate
of other countries. He had done his best to cut down
the national defenses, and he was one of that party
from whose organ he had once quoted a passage advocating submission to a foreign power rather than
war. [Lond cries of "Question," and cheers.] He
(Lerd Palmerston) was not the first to introduce these
personalities, and, quitting them, he would arge the
Honse not to strike itself by insidionely voting

the right of asylum by conspiring. What snewer, the right of asymm by conspiring. What snewer, then, could the Government have given to that assertion, could the Government have given to that assertion, each of the law of England provided a sufficient remedy, when the Autorney General had shown that it was at least doubtful whether the law would reach for igneral. Would they not, he asked, have been considered guilty of disrespect to the House if they had answered the di-patch and left at to the House, after thus piedging them, to make such alterations in the law as were mosessay? But if the House, by a second reading of the bill, affirmed its pinciple, they would be able to answer the French Government by stating that they had introduced a measure in conformity with the principles of English law, which would remedy a defect rise existing. He dark on the importance of the French alliance, which he believed was productive of great blessings, not only to Eur pe but to all parts of the civilized world. He hoped that the House would not recklessly carry a resolution which would, in effect, throw out the bill. [Cheers.]

THE PRESS ON THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

Prom Planck, Februay 20, SAPOLKONIC LOGIC.

Whereas three Italians, on two different occasions, have attempted the life of the Emp-por, there are he reverges himself on the French and English, by crippling still more draconically the few liberties left to the former, and by attempting to suppress the constitutional privileges that are dear to the latter. Now, it strikes us that if any country was deserving of Louis Napoleon's vengeance or interserence, it should have been not England, nor France, who have had tothing to do with the deatardly act; but rather Italy, insenued as the blow came from the hards of the Italians. Why doesn't he attack the Popel or go against Bomba—instead of besieging Leicester Square, and threntening the Quartier St. Autoine.

At the play ground of Europe, more rivals than brothers,
Two players have still led the same, bigs or low;
John Bed is the name of the one and the other's
We may give, as our tar's give it, Johnny Crapons.

We may give, as our tar's give it, Johnny Crapoto.

It has still been our boast, unless History garbies.
The facts till poor Truth's black and white is done brown.
That there never we time we en Joon Bull droped his marbles.
Because Johnny Craprand choose to try? Annote down.

But from recent events an impression one gathers.
That this law of the game must have med with mischance,
And 'St. Goetge for old England"—ware rey of our fathers—
Seems changed to the peace cry—"St. Stephens for France!

Burkt the dry bones of Chatham in Westminster alirring, And Pitt's startly skeleton ratiline in point Nelson's shoet, in Wen's crypt, all impatient conferring. With the spirit of Wellington, vital again!

Be still, angry shedows! Why strive to nochain us, To list our humiliate scale from the ground!

Kin w you not 'hat each Englishman's '' Ciese Romanus,"

And '' Ciese Britannicus'' is but a sound!

THE EMPIRE IS ONE MAN.

"Paris is France."
But Louis Napoleon is Paris.

THE EMPIRE IS ONE NAN.

"Paris is France."
But Louis Napoleon is Paris.
Consequently, Louis Napoleon is France.
Remme. There is but one man in France; and Louis Napoleon is his name!
Fraday. When, after a long career of wicked usurpations, violence and injustice, the first Napoleon, rencered nearly harmless by captivity, grew irritable and malignant, he besqueathed a legacy to a man named Cantillen, who had been accused of trying to murder the Duke of Weilington. In the words of bequest was included a justification of the assassin. Pertions of this legacy were paid, but when the third Napoleon ordered the unfulfilled trusts of his uncle's will to be carried out, and the balance of this glit was demanded, it was withheld by the executors, on the ground that a man who could make such a bequest must, at the ment, have been insane. This fact, explained by Lord Palmer-ten this evering, is much to the credit of all who had the sense and courage to condemn a crime applanded by a conqueror.

THE ADVANCE OF A GREAT COWER.

From The Solvedow Review.

The "stupor" produced by the attempt of the Italian assassins, and which was so visible in M. Walewski's dispatch, has been takenadvantage of to develop the democratic element of despotism in France. The country has been divided, for the better administration of justice, into five milliary districts, each prosisted ever by a marshal armed with a lot des suspects, the whole being commanded in chief by a Generalissimo of the Home Department. This arrangement, we presume, has been adopted by the Imperial Government for the purpose of restraining the excesses of loyalty into which the people are carried by their enthusiastic devotion to the elect of so many millions. It is a touch of "the prime of God" moderating addisanctifying the too ardust manifestations of "the national will." The interesting experiment of a free despotism, of the success of which such reasonable expectations were entertained, has been unavoidably postponed until the free slaves shall have been brought to t to the face in which the Puritans read divine assurance of victory on the morning of Dunbar. But the situations are somewhat similar. The same necessity has recurred—a necessity most bitter to the narrow roul of the Protector, who never soared to an hereditary despotism, but which ought to be much less bitter, as it is much more inevitable, to the great man who has scaled the wall of society by night, for the purpose of founding a line of Casars. Freedom of election—freedom of opinion—all kinds and forms and degrees of freedom have been tried and found intractable. It has come to Majors-General armed with full powers against malignants. The cuestion now is, which of the Major-Generals The question now is, which of the Major-Generals will play Monk. We would bet on Bosquet, both as the longest head and the greatest renegade of the five. The fears of the French Government appear to point to a Charles II. at Claremont, Richmond, or Twickenhem. The tricanist Princes may congratulate themselves that they are not so much within the reach of "beneficent force" as the Duc d'Enghien. But it was be forced that one of them may some day be inmay be feared that one of them may some day be in-dicted under Lord Palmerston's Act, for conspiring with his ten and muffin against the life of the Emperor, by reading a tyrannicide letter from the "unofficial" portion of our most eminent cotempoary. We recommend all pretorders and exiles to confine themselves to the leading articles on French subjects, which are becoming, both in principle and in literary power, all that a paternal Government could desire.

power, all that a paternal Government could desire.

The loss de suspecte, as untigated by the noble elemency of the Emperor, amounts only to a power of putting to death by malaria, without trial, any person who, there is reason to believe, feels dissatisfied with any part of the existing administration. Nothing can be more reasonable than the assumption of such a power by "the greatest popular Government" in the world. Dissatisfied persons, as the Constitutional very instly argues, are murderers, caught in the act; and it is alarming to think that the number of such persons in this and other free countries is so great that the life of any man in authority can hardly be said to be worth an hour's purchase. Under such laws, however, as those which Imperial beneficence has now enacted, the gloom of diseatisfaction must vacish, and the light of universal contentment must beam through the light of univer-al contentment must beam through

a grateful land.
The only grave difficulty which strikes us in con-The only grave difficulty which strikes us in connection with the new plan of general contentment is, that, between the expulsions from France and the indictments for conspiracy in England—between the "stupified" country which kicks them out, and the "den of assessing" which hay not take them in—the more educated and billions part of the French nation will be harded to and for till they are driven mad upon our hands. There is the more reason to fear this now that even the vent of the obspical controversy is stopped, and all attempts to propagate the truth on the trivial and all stempts to propagate the truth on the trivial subject of religion are very prudently put an end to, lest, by the activity of intellect which they excite, they should indirectly disturb the Government of his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. The status que im-posed upon religious conviction. We shall before Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. The status goo ina-posed upon religious conviction! We shall before long have the status quo imposed upon the Author of religious convictions. Who is the Deity, that he should be starting up men's hearts, and creating dis-turbances of corscience among the subjects of Napo-

leon III. ?
It may easily be conceded to the admirers of Louis the national defenses, and he was one of that party from whose organ he had once quoted a passage advocating submission to a foreign power rather than war. [Loud cries of "Question," and cheera.] He (Lord Palmerster) was not the first to introduce these personalities, and, quitting them, he would arge the House not to stuitify itself by insidiously voting against a measure which had been affirmed by a majority of 200. Coming to Count Walewski's dispatch, it had been asserted that it was an insult to the English people. (Cries of "No, no," and "Yes") He believed that many honorable members could not have read the dispatch. It did not impute that the people of English and party honorable members could not have read the dispatch of the region of the r

lar to that of other demagogues and neurpers, and which was stimulated in him by daring enough to make the fortune of a dozen adventurers, and by his farcied heirship to a military tyranny which, after filing Europe with blood and misery, had been happily abolished out of the civilized world. If he had been an American, he would have become a great filling buster; if he had been an English mechanic, he would have become a great leader of Chartiet mobs. He at first started rather on the revolutionary track, Europe being then perfectly settled and at peace, and was quite leady for an alliance with men whom he would now murder, if he could say his bands on them, in his pertilential torture bouses of Algeria and Cavenne.

"Twice he stumbled on his slippery and bloodstained path," and his panegyrists have never undertaken the generous task of reconciling his two attempts to create a civil war with his noble and disinterested zeal for the peace of the world. The plain truth is, that inke many other selish adventurers, he did not care how much blood he shed, or what crimes he committed; what oaths he broke, or how many "passengers" he fired on—so that he could attain what, to natures like his, is the highest object of aspiration. No doubt he had his political theories as well as his personal ambition. His ideal seems to have been a mixture of English Constitutionalism and French Socialism, with reminiscences of the military tyranny of Ba naparte, and unsound views of the history of the Cavars. This muddle has now decisively resolved itself into a simpler institution. But it is due tyranny of B. naparte, and unsound views of the history of the Casars. This muddle has now decisively resolved itself into a simpler institution. But it is due to him to remark that he still pays what he thicks a deference to the Constitution by scrupulously observing the day and place (however inconvenient) for the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, though he has dropped the trifling accident of freedom of election. Nor were there wanting philosophers in this country who were angry if you confoanded absolute government with despotism, and thought a "Crowned Democracy," with a Grand Huntsman and a Grand Master of the Palace, or a "trusteeship" without any power of calling the trustee to account, would be the most accurate designation. We can well believe, too, that when all the necessary treachery had been gone through, and the bodies of the "passants" cleared away, the Emperor expected to cover all his crimes as well as all his absurdaties by the beneficence and glory of his reign. But here he encountered certain obstacles of a very unbending kind. Great confusion and embarrasement would manifestly result to society if men were allowed to win the prize of honor by dishonorable means, and become glorious benefactors to their race through the breach of solemn engagements, and the shedding of innocent blood. To obviate this inconvenience, it has been arranged—and the arrangement is steadily anthered to—that there shall be no escape from a bad moral position but by a road which, when Empires are in question, nobody (certainly not imperial conference) can be so indiscreet and ill-bred as to suggest. The suggestion would appear less chimerical in the case of a man who had obtained a great estate by the help of a little perjury and strychnine, and who should propose to keep it, if necessary, by the same means, but to make all square by carrying out great agricultural and sanitary improvements.

It is our strong impression that trees considerations throw some light upon the present situation of the Emperor of the Fr ry of the Cassars. This muddle has now decisively resolved itself into a simpler institution. But it is due

INDIA.

Hombay dates to the 24th of January are received. The capture of Furuckabad and Futtyghur, by Sir Colin Campbell, is confi.med.

The Nawab fied across the Ganges into Robilcund, whither Sir Colin was about to follow him: and after the abjugation of Robilcund the Commander in-Chief was to advance again upon Lucknow.

The Rajah of Kotah is said to be anxious to make

All well in the Punjanb and in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.
On the 12th and 16th of Jan. Sir James Outram, at Alumbagh, was attacked by rebels, who, on both occasions, were driven back with great slaughter. In the last engagement the leader of the rebels was

The Bhowal Contingent were disarmed at Schore by Ges. Rese, and 150 of the mutineers were tried

nd shot. The Governor-General was said to be on his way to

the North-West Provinces.

Strong forces were marching on Sangur and on Raj-The Indian papers state that the country all over

The Indian papers state that the country all over was being tranquilized by degrees, but that a wast amount of work had still to be performed.

The Bembay import market had improved, but exports were duff. Money was rather tight. Exchange on London, 2/1 for credit bills.

The "Lucknow heroines" had arrived at Calcutta, and were received with great enthusiasm and a salute from the fort.

There are no authentic accounts of the enemy in and around Lucknow, but it was considered not unikely that they numbered 100,000 men.

There is nothing later from China, but the corres pendence from Canton gives ample details of the bom-bardment of that place. The assault and capture of Gouglis fort took place just as the mail was leaving, so that no part culars are received. All the bill defenses of the city were in possession of the English and of the city were in possession of the English and French. The whole of the operations had been conducted with a view to occasion the smallest possible sacrifice of life. At the last moment the Chinese showed no signs of surrendering, but continued to fire at their adversaries from the tops of houses. The position of the allies was such that they could entirely destroy the city in case of continued obstinger.

destroy the city in case of continued obstinacy.

The official dispatches from the Naval and Military commanders in chief report that the city was escaleded and saptured with trifling loss on the morning of the 25th of December.

FRANCE

From Our Own Correspondent. Paris, February 15, 1858.

The Moniteur of Saturday contains an article on the measures recently taken by the Emperor for the protection and strengthening of his Government. It is worth considering, this official article, explanatory and exculpatory, giving the reasons for and the defense of the Regency decrees, the Loi des Suspects, the appointment of Gen. Espinasse to the Ministry of the Interior, and the division of France into five great military districts, each under command of a Marshal. " Qui s'excuse, s'accuse," says a French proverb. This spologetic justification illustrates its truth. Government would seem to have become itself alarmed at the alarm and disgust which the new measures had excited, and to have recognized the mistake it made in giving so grave importance to the affair of January 14. Accordingly, the apology begins with stating that all these measures were decided upon long ago-that they were neither suggested by nor made more seven than they otherwise would have been on account of that affair. [Make a note of this formal statement.] It goes on to give the mildest interpretation to whatever is most obnoxious and extraordinary in them, adding that their real purport has been singularly exaggerated by certain commentaries, and closes with the assurance that these will now suffice "Government needs nothing more to pro-"teet the great interests of which it is the gnar-"dian." There is no stronger proof needed of the dangerous discontent provoked by the late course of policy than is furnished in such an apology for it. Addressed more directly to the French, it is doubtless intended, like a stage aside, partly for the benefit of a foreign public. Whatever gaseonading French colonels and subordinate editors of the Manifest was think the respectible address. Moniteur may think, the responsible editor of that sheet does not overlook the extreme importance to himself of a favorable, or at least tolerant, public opinion in England. A rupture of the Anglo-French

of Col. Hardy and a few other swash-buckiers, the explanation of their publication in the Monitor by "madvertence" is probably the true one, though it must be confessed that such as excuse comes it must be confessed that such an excuse comes with a poor grace from one who is so exacting with the responsible editors of other journals. It is said, by the way, that the carelessness of his sub in this case will be punished by dismissal. And, apropos of dismissals, I may say here that none of the rumored changes in the Ministries of War and Foreign Affairs have taken place, or seem likely to take place. It was confidently asserted, and perhaps truly, that Marshal Vaillant, offended in his official dignity that the five marshals commanding the mili-tary districts should correspond directly with the Emperor and not through him, piqued too that he, being Minister of War, should not be the military representative in the Council of Regency instead of Pelissier, had resigned, and that General Neil, as some would have it, or General Fleury (who is Grand Groom or Ostler or what not of his Majesty). Grand Groom or Ostler or what not of his Majesty, as other some maintained, was to succeed him. But those dissensions are healed.

As companion-piece to the apologetic article spoken of above the official journal of Sunday, published de Morro's report on the Loi des Suspects, together with the bill itself, as amended in Committee of which he is Chairman. with the bill itself, as amended in Committee of which he is Chairman. The proverb already quoted would also be a fit epigraph to this document, which in one respect, however, differs curiously from the other. The opening statement of that one has been quoted, in almost literal translation. This one begins by asserting that the law now presented, and which has caused so "lively an emotion" in the public mind, was "originated by, and its procisions "draws up under, the influence of the events of the 14th "of January." The reporter alleges this well-"draws up under, the influence of the events of the 14th of January." The reporter alleges this well-known fact, so fiatly denieds in the same column the preceding day, as a reason why the public believed that it was an instrument of wrath and reckless persecution, and were so frightened about it, and called it in advance the Lois de Suspets. He then goes on to defend the law as best he may, trying to show that it is quite necessary because there are so many factious people in the realm, who will be kept in order by it, but that it is not very severe, and should not create general alarm, because, after all, there are only a few people to whom its provis-

ions are applicable. The report is generally moderate in its tone—treats Legitimists and Orleanists quite respectfully, and, even when speaking of the red-socialist army of disorder, indulges less in blatherskyting than is customary when that loosely-defined class is referred to. Here is a paragraph of the report which, as a piece of history, if it be true history, is worth quoting:

"The attempt of the lith, restricted in its conception and executed by a few foreigners, was expected by the secret societies. There are most reliable indications that forbid any doubt on this point. Reports sent in from all parts of France show clearly that men known for their anarchical opinions had changed their tone and manner, and were counting upon a movement at Paris about the middle of January.

At Paris, where indications of this sort are more difficult to be ascertained, and are lost in the crowd, information has been obtained which proves not indeed complicity, but expectation.

Two amendments to the original bill have been made in committee, and are accepted by Government. By one of them, certain of the most objectionable provisions of the law "shall cease to be "of effect in 1st5, unless they shall have been referenced before that date;" by the other, these provisions shall be enforced by the Minister of the Interior only on consultation with certain executive and law officers holding directly from Government. Under a constitutional regime—that is, constitutional in the English and American sense of the

all, there are only a few people to whom its provis-ions are applicable. The report is generally mod-erate in its tone—treats Legitimists and Orleanists

and law officers holding directly from Government. Under a constitutional regime—that is, constitutional in the English and American sense of the word—these would not be entirely insignificant modifications; here they have no meaning, except as they indicate the desire of Government to placate public opinion. The amendments are for Buncombe. The law remains what it was—a formula for legalizing discretionary acts of authority.

The trial of Orsini, Rudio, Gomez and Pierri is to begin on the 25th of this mouth. The first three are charged with having attempted the life of the Emperor and Empress; Pierri and Bernard (who contumaciously refuses to present himself) with

emperor and Empress: Fierri and Bernard (who contumaciously refuses to present himself) with being their accomplices; they are all, furthermore, charged with having killed the eight persons who were mortally wounded in the Rue Lepelletier. Orsini and Pierri have applied to Jules Favre to present their defense. The trial is not to last more than three days.

than three days.

It has been whispered about for the last few days that the Emperor was shot at last Tuesday in the Bois de Boulegne. Of the truth of the rumor and of its pendant, that orders came to the newspaper effices to make no allusion to the matter, I can say nothing. The ready credence given to both of them is what is noteworthy. To use M. de Morny's parase with a somewhat different application, it is one of the many indications going to show that at Paris not complicity indeed, but expectation, is the genera

The Chambre des Mises en Accession had decided that Pierri, Rudio, Gomez, Orsini and Bernard, con-cerned in the plot against the Emperor's life, should be tried before the Court of Assizes, and the trial was

shortly expected to commence.

The five marshale appointed to the great military commands, had taken the caths to the Emperor, but are not to take possession of their commands until the

month of April.

Marchal Pelissier was expected to be appointed Governor of Paris, a post which existed under the first Empire.

The Duke de Montebello has been appointed Embassador of France at St. Petersburg. He was for-

formerly an Orleanist.
Count de Persigny, the French Minister to London,
was on a visit to Paris.
The ancient Exhibition of the Boarf Gras had passed

The ancient Exhibition of the Board of the Paris with great colat.

The fact of an intimate understanding between France and Austria is regarded as probable.

The Bank of France had lowered its rate of discount.

The Bank of France had lowered its rate of discount from 15 to 4 per cent.

It is said that a determined crusade is to be carried on by the Prefects of Departments against all persons entertaining Republican opinions.

A notice from the British Foreign Office says that no person is henceforth to be permitted to land in France without a passport.

The new Penal law had been reported to the Legislative Body by Count de Morny with sundry slight medifications, among others one thing the duration of the measure at seven years.

There is a rumor of an intended meeting between the Emperors of France and Austria early in the Spring.

Spring.

A report was current that the trial of Orsini and others was deferred in order that the French Government might apply to the English Government for the extradition of M. Bernard, the refugee arrested in Lon-

don.

The French Legislative Body had under coasideration a demand for an extra credit of 1,290,000 francs, as secret service money for the Minister of the Interior.

M. Emile Olivier, in speaking against the Safety bill in the Legislature, is reported to have made use of the following strong language: " No liberty exists. The greatest of all, that of the

Press, is annihilated; and yet you come to ask for laws of public safety! Do you not fear that the country may say, I have sacrificed to you my liberty, my franchises, my traditions, the conquests of my blood-all that has made me glorious among nations—for the sake of a little tranquility, and now you ask for more. Where will you stop !

SWITZERLAND.

A telegram from Berne says the Federal Council has decreed that the refugees in the Cantons of Vaud, Valuis, Neufchatel, Ticino, Soleure and Basic-jura-shall be removed into the interior.

BELGIUM.

The Duchess de Brabant had safely given birth toa daughter.

Concessions, it is said, are to be made to the demands of the French Government, particularly with

ITALY.

The Turin correspondent of The London Times says the Sardinian Government has received a note from that of Naples, couched in moderate and courteous but decided terms, rejecting the views taken by the Turin Foreign Office of the Cagliari affair, and declining in any way to interfere with the decisions of the Neapolitan tribunals.

The trial of the prisoners at Salerno had been suspended on account of the mental derangement of Watt, one of the English engineers.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times says the Sardinian Government has yielded on certain ins-

In the House of Commons, Wolnestow, Feb. 19.
In moving the second reading of the Commitment to Murder bill, Lord Palmaneres and he wished to re-